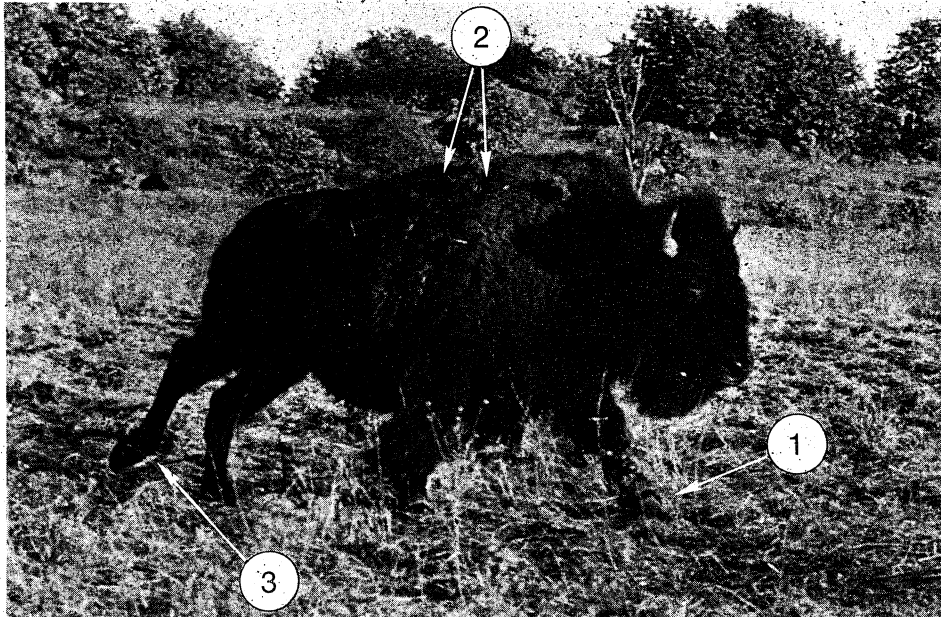


# news

June 1974

of The Humane Society of the United States

## HSUS to Safeguard Movie Animals



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A buffalo runs across a field during the filming of a cowboy film, unaware that he is about to be tripped by a "Running W." The Running W consists of hobbles on his front hooves (1), a cable-running from the hobbles to two bands attached to his midsection (2), and paying out behind him (3) to a stake concealed from cameras. To see what happens when the buffalo reaches the end of the length of cable, see the photo below.

### Zoo Tour to Highlight Annual Conference

A tour of Chicago's Brookfield Zoo will open HSUS's 20th anniversary Annual Conference at Oak Brook, Ill., Oct. 10.

The conference, which will be held through Oct. 13 at the Drake Oakbrook, will also feature workshops on new humane education materials and techniques, how to achieve trapping reforms, abuses in the pet industry, and the use of cameras in investigative work.

The Brookfield tour will be conducted by HSUS zoo expert Sue Pressman on Thursday afternoon, prior to formal opening of the conference on Friday morning. All registrants will receive information on  
(Continued on page 11.)

### Film Code No Longer Protects Animals

The Humane Society of the United States, in cooperation with other national animal welfare organizations, has taken steps to force motion picture producers and directors to stop the cruelty to animals that is now permitted in the making of feature motion pictures and films for television.

The Humane Society has become increasingly concerned about the number of films in distribution that show obvious cruelty to animals. It is even more concerned about the evidence of cruelties that take place during filming. Many films that have involved extreme cruelty to animals have subsequently received the film industry's seal of approval.

The situation has deteriorated rapidly since 1966 when the old motion picture production code was  
(Continued on next page.)



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As the buffalo reaches the end of the length of cable, his front legs are jerked back, causing him to be flipped into the air. Notice that the bands are still attached to his midsection. If the animal is lucky, he will receive only minor injuries and shock. If not, he may have to be destroyed.

## MOVIES *Continued*

abandoned. That code prohibited cruelty to animals, along with cruelty to children and questionable morals. But a wave of "free expression" swept through the motion picture industry, and producers and directors balked at restrictions.

The new code is much more lenient than the preceding one and is based on a rating system, with films being rated from X (objectionable material) to G (for general audience viewing). Whereas the old code applied to all activities during filming, the new code applies only to what is seen on the screen. If wires are used to trip horses in a cowboy film, the sequence is found objectionable only if the animal is obviously injured in the fall. The audience alone is considered. The fate of the animal actor is ignored.

Under the old code, if an animal was obviously injured during production, the code review board could order the sequence to be deleted. Under the new code, the review board has no recourse except to give the film a more restrictive rating. This action is seldom taken.

When the old code was adopted in 1940, the American Humane Assn. (AHA), then the largest national animal welfare organization, was given specific permission to have an observer present during all filming where animals were involved. The new code makes no such provision for AHA or any other humane representatives.

Although AHA continues to maintain a Hollywood office and to publish lists of films in which animals have been treated humanely or inhumanely, directors are not required to admit AHA representatives to their sets or to heed their requests for the humane treatment of animals. It is voluntary and, therefore, arbitrary at best.

"What it boils down to is that

**Valenti made it clear that it was up to the humane groups to ensure the safety and well-being of animals used in motion pictures.**



© The Humane Society of the U.S.

**This horse has been trained to fall, as evidenced by the fact that it is falling on its side instead of being flipped forward. Stunt horses are much less likely to be injured, but many producers and directors don't use them because they are expensive.**

AHA is trying to enforce a code that no longer exists," observed Hoyt. "And the worst part of the situation is that the public thinks that AHA is doing the same job it did 20 years ago."

Early this year, HSUS officials decided they must take action to improve the situation within the film industry. At their request, Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Assn. of America, agreed to convene a meeting and discuss the situation. That meeting was held in Valenti's Hollywood office on March 14.

Representing HSUS were President John A. Hoyt and Executive Vice President for the West Coast Mel L. Morse, who at one time served as AHA's Hollywood representative. Representatives of AHA, the Fund for Animals, the Assn. of Motion Picture & Television Producers, the Screen Actors Guild, and the Code and Rating Adm. also attended.

At that meeting, Valenti made it clear that it was up to the humane

groups to ensure the safety and well-being of animals used in motion pictures and other branches of the entertainment industry. When told that all 50 states have anti-cruelty laws, he asked, "Then why are these laws not enforced?"

The humane representatives resolved to pursue the course that Valenti suggested. No other course seemed open to them.

"We had hoped that the film industry would be able to regulate itself, but now that that hope has vanished we will have to take all necessary steps to ensure that the anti-cruelty laws of the 50 states are vigorously enforced," Hoyt said.

Hoyt appealed to state and local humane societies to be on the alert for any film production planned in their jurisdictions and to make sure no laws are broken.

The humane representatives came out of the Valenti meeting with the agreement that any prosecution of individuals or companies for animal cruelty would be widely publicized.

"Americans should be made aware of abusive animal practices before they pay their money to see a film," Morse said. "By publicizing such acts, we intend to serve notice on film producers that we do not

*(Continued on page 10.)*

## HSUS Alert: It's Circus Season

It's circus season again, and humanitarians need to be on the alert for any sign of neglect or cruelty to the animals that make money for this traditional American entertainment.

HSUS investigators visited the animal quarters of Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey and its new competitor, Circus America, when both shows were in Washington, D. C., in April. Although HSUS is totally opposed to all exploitation of animals, circuses are big business and are legal in all 50 states. It is important, therefore, HSUS believes, to make sure circus animals receive the adequate treatment and care now required by the Animal Welfare Act of 1970.

HSUS Chief Investigator Frank J. McMahon inspected the transportation and holding quarters at both circuses and questioned animal handlers about methods and frequency of care. HSUS wildlife specialist Sue Pressman accompanied McMahon to Ringling Brothers.

No evidence of neglect or cruelty was found at either circus, and all animals appeared to be in excellent condition. Mrs. Pressman said the good care and treatment could be largely attributed to the fact that the



**HSUS Chief Investigator Frank McMahon (right) questions an employee of Circus America about the show's methods of caring for animals during performances in Washington, D.C., this spring. Although HSUS officials concluded that Circus America and Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey take good care of their animals, they warned that animals are bound to suffer from stress and trauma because of constant travel.**

owners of the animals travel with both shows.

Both investigators emphasized, however, that the animals are constantly caged and suffer from the stress and trauma of travel from one city to another. Basically, the only exercise they receive is when they are performing.

"There is no way you can drag an animal around and still maintain him at the highest level of condition," Mrs. Pressman said.



**HSUS's Sue Pressman watches a Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey animal handler tend horses between shows in Washington, D.C.**

McMahon and Mrs. Pressman stressed that these two major shows bear little or no similarity to the smaller traveling tent shows and roadside circuses, known to circus people as "mud shows."

"The smaller shows frequently use inferior, diseased, and even injured animals," McMahon said. He urged HSUS members to be particularly alert for evidence of neglect or cruelty to animals in these shows.

Any indication of poor treatment should be reported immediately to the U. S. Dept of Agriculture, which is in charge of enforcing the Animal Welfare Act. Address your information to: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Div., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Federal Center Bldg., Hyattsville, Md. 20782. Obvious cruelty should also be reported to local or state officials as violations of cruelty to animals ordinances and laws.

Dept. of Agriculture officials have welcomed HSUS's participation in circus investigations and have promised to take action against any violations brought to their attention.



## No Federal Action In Wild Horse Case

Fifteen months after a herd of wild horses was illegally rounded up and shipped to a dog food canner, the federal government has taken no action against anyone involved in the roundup and has yet to rule on the disposition of the surviving horses.

Twenty-five wild horses were killed during the roundup in Idaho in February 1973 or died as a result of injuries and shock suffered during their trip to a Nebraska packing plant. HSUS investigators, who arrived at the scene of the roundup shortly after it took place, found the badly mangled bodies of seven horses and an aborted colt at the bottom of a steep cliff.

Five of the horses had been "choked down," a method of reducing a horse's breathing by clipping C-shaped "hog rings" to their nostrils. Only 18 of the horses, plus a colt born during captivity, survive.

After 15 months of frustration and bureaucratic red tape, The Humane Society and the American Horse Protection Assn. have at last achieved three initial victories in behalf of these horses and all other wild horses. They are:

- Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash) has announced that his Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will conduct oversight hearings on the U. S. Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act on June 26.

- A federal court ordered the U. S. Depts. of the Interior and Agriculture to make available to The Humane Society and the American Horse Protection Assn. the results of their investigations of the Idaho roundup. The organizations went to court to seek access to the information to help them in preparing their

**After three of the horses got their hooves caught among boulders, the ranchers slit their throats, sawed off their legs, and threw them off the cliff.**



**HSUS President John A. Hoyt (right) talks with Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) about the need for better protection of America's wild horses during a reception in the Capitol given by the American Horse Protection Assn. Senator Metcalf is a member of the Senate committee that will conduct oversight hearings on the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act.**

suit against the agencies for failure to enforce the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act.

Among the revelations contained in the government's 200-page investigation report, according to the *Washington Post*, was the fact that after three of the horses got their hooves caught among boulders the ranchers slit their throats, sawed off their legs, and threw them over the cliff.

- The Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board, established by the wild horse act, went on record as being "appalled" by the Idaho roundup, an action taken in March 1974 after several members of the public, including Humane Society President John A. Hoyt, criticized them at a public meeting for inaction.

In his statement to the Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board in Washington, D. C., on March 26,

Hoyt said he was appalled that plans for the roundup were not presented to the board and that in more than a year since the roundup the board had taken no formal action to seek to prosecute the people involved. He said HSUS's own investigation had uncovered these facts:

- ① Only oral permission was given by federal officials to the ranchers, in spite of the fact that the Dept. of the Interior's own directive requires written permission.
- ② No grazing permits had ever been issued for these animals, as is required for all privately owned animals using public lands. (The ranchers claimed they owned the horses.)
- ③ No valid proof of ownership was ever submitted.
- ④ Helicopters and snowmobiles were illegally used in the roundup.

Although citizens were elated by formation of the Wild Horse Advisory Board, the lack of action by the board "has resulted in a cruel hoax being perpetrated on the public by leading them to believe the law is now being effectively enforced," Hoyt said.

## Caras to Begin Study Of Central Park Zoo

HSUS Vice President Roger Caras has been appointed by Edwin A. Weisl, Jr., New York City commissioner of parks and cultural affairs, to conduct a one-year study of the Central Park Zoo and three other New York zoos.

The Central Park Zoo, built in 1856, has been criticized severely in recent years for its antiquated and inhumane exhibits. HSUS has called for major improvements on several occasions.

"I'm determined that all zoos in the city of New York will be educational and, above all else, humane," Caras said after the appointment.

His study will include the role and function of the zoo in the city, the future selection of animals, the part the zoo plays in the city's educational process, and necessary changes in the housing of animals.

Other city zoos included in the study are the Central Park Children's Zoo, the Prospect Park Zoo and Farm in Brooklyn, and the Flushing Meadow Zoo and Farm in Queens.

Caras is the author of more than 25 books on wildlife and animal conservation and broadcasts a regular CBS radio program, "Pets and Wildlife."

He has made many trips to Africa and Asia to study wildlife.

## World Animal Congress

The World Federation for the Protection of Animals (WFPA), of which HSUS is a member, will hold its World Congress for Animal Protection in Strasbourg, France, Sept. 10-14.

HSUS members are invited to attend and participate.

The Congress, which is held every four years, will deal with transportation and slaughter of livestock, animals in laboratories, animal control, wild animals, fur-bearing animals, and factory farming.

Registration blanks are available from HSUS headquarters.

## Changes Ordered In Animal Flights

The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) has ruled that airlines cannot disclaim liability for the loss, death, sickness, or injury of live animal cargo.

Many airlines had required that anyone shipping live cargo sign a waiver of liability absolving the airline of any responsibility for the animal.

The CAB report stated that the liability provision was "unreasonable on its face, since it would exclude carriers from liability for loss or damage resulting from their own negligence."

The ruling, issued on April 9, was communicated to all major air-cargo carriers.

On March 11, the Federal Aviation Adm. (FAA) announced that it planned to require airlines to provide safer stowage for live animals being shipped in cargo compartments.

The proposed regulations would require airlines to (a) secure animal cargo to the bulkheads of the compartment, (b) isolate it from other types of cargo to prevent physical contact with other cargo, and (c) locate it within the compartment in such a way as to prevent obstruction of ventilation.

In announcing the proposal, FAA stated that the action was prompted by the information obtained last year during the hearings on air shipment of animals conducted by the House Committee on Government Operations. HSUS presented lengthy and detailed testimony at those hearings. The FAA statement read, in part:

"A review of the reports of death or injury to animals being transported by air in cargo compartments indicates that conditions were found to exist, in many instances, that may have contributed to the danger. In some instances, animal containers were not secured, permitting the container to shift during flight and ground operations. In other instances, other

## HSUS Loses Round In Coyote Litigation

HSUS has received a temporary setback in its attempt to block a new coyote poisoning program authorized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Federal Judge Thomas A. Flannery on March 29 denied HSUS's request for a preliminary injunction that would have suspended the use of sodium cyanide for coyote control in 44 Texas counties. His ruling permitted EPA to continue the program, which Judge Flannery had halted on March 4 in order to consider the HSUS request.

The legal action was taken by HSUS upon the filing of a federal complaint charging EPA with violating requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act. The suit is not expected to come to trial until sometime in the autumn.

Although EPA claims that the new program is experimental, HSUS is convinced that it is only the first step in reversing President Nixon's and EPA's decisions to ban poisons on public lands and in federal programs.

The EPA program permits the use of the M-44, a mechanical "coyote getter" filled with a charge of sodium cyanide, until June 1, 1975.

In the course of preparing for the suit against EPA, HSUS learned that the state of Texas has been conducting its own poisoning program in 210 counties. EPA was unaware of the state program.

cargo in the compartment was not always tied down securely, creating a risk that shifting bags or boxes might crush an animal container or block off the animal's air supply.

"In light of the foregoing, the FAA has concluded that, while other measures to establish a program for the humane carriage of animals are in the planning or research stage, it can go forth with this limited proposal."

# Research Aimed at Reducing Road Deaths

The Federal Highway Adm. (FHWA) has announced a new project to reduce the number of animals killed on highways and to explore the potential for converting highway rights-of-way into refuges and breeding grounds for wildlife.

The FHWA research project is designed to assist the state highway departments that build, maintain, and operate the nation's principle highways.

Wildlife biologist Robert Belichick has been appointed to the FHWA staff to oversee administration of the new program. In commenting on the growing problems that have led to the annual highway slaughter of millions of animals, Belichick said: "The wildlife crisis arising in the face of intensified land use and burgeoning human populations is already manifest in reduced wildlife populations and even extinction of some species. The need to improve and construct new highways must be tempered with a need to preserve native ecology."

Other efforts are already underway to offset this threat to wildlife. Biologists and highway engineers are considering a variety of measures to control wildlife along highways, including roadside fencing, chemical repellents, animal underpasses, lighting, and illuminated signs for motorists.



Tommy Noonan

**This fox is one of many thousands of wildlife killed on U.S. highways annually. HSUS is cooperating with the Federal Highway Adm. to find means of keeping wildlife and domestic animals away from the nation's busier highways.**

Independent studies into methods of reducing animal-vehicle collisions have already been undertaken in several states, including Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Utah. Unfortunately, many of the control measures studied, such as lighted animated deer crossing signs, have proven ineffective in field tests.

The use of fencing in the control of hooved animals such as deer and elk is an interesting study into the

complexities of wildlife management and control. Deer were found to jump fencing placed along the perimeter of woods in order to reach the rich grazing land that borders highways. In an effort to make grass accessible to deer, the fencing was moved closer to roads, where it proved to be a hazard to motorists. Complicating efforts to assist the deer was the fact that fencing of sufficient height to fully

(Continued on next page.)

## How to Aid Animals Injured by Cars

Would-be Samaritans face a variety of problems and frustrations in going to the aid of animals injured on highways. In the first place, injured animals may bite persons attempting to help them. Secondly, veterinarians in many states can be sued if they give extensive unauthorized treatment to domestic animals whose owners are unknown. In addition, few veterinarians have the training or facilities for giving extensive treatment to injured wildlife. Even if humanitarians succeed in overcoming these hurdles, they are faced with the costs of veterinary treatment and the need to provide care for the animal during its convalescence.

The following guidelines for the rescue and emergency treatment of injured animals found along highways were developed by The Humane Society of the United States in consultation with the American Veterinary Medical Assn.

① Remove the animal from the highway right-of-way. Put a blanket or a coat over him to calm him and protect yourself from biting. If there is no evidence of bleeding from the nose, make a muzzle from a scarf, women's hose, or a strip of cloth. Loop it around the mouth, knotting it beneath the jaw and tying it behind the neck. To avoid aggravating internal injuries, move the animal only with the aid of a litter. You

can use a board, a flattened cardboard box, a coat, or a blanket. Slide it under him as gently as possible.

② Stop the bleeding. If an artery has been severed (indicated by bright red blood and irregular flow), apply pressure between the heart and the wound. If a vein has been severed (darker and regular flow), apply pressure below the wound. On other cuts and wounds, press a clean cloth tightly against the source of any blood flow until it stops.

③ Treat for shock. Symptoms are a weak pulse, shallow breathing, pale gums, and dilated pupils. Put a blanket or clothing on the animal to keep him

(Continued on next page.)

## RESEARCH Continued

prevent encroachment was economically impractical and the fencing often traps and severely injures wildlife. Researchers are now focusing on a one-way deer fence that impedes highway access while providing a V-shaped exit for the safe departure of intruding animals.

An investigation by HSUS has uncovered some private industrial corporations that have developed apparently effective chemical repellents for use on deer. The repellents simulate a natural glandular odor that deer give off when alarmed or in danger and serve as a warning to other deer to move away from the danger area. HSUS has made this information available to FHWA, which is now exploring the practicality of utilizing it along roadways.

Interest in repellents, fencing, and other control agents is not confined to roadway use. Conservationists are hopeful that such products can be applied in other wildlife control programs, as they have the advantage of maintaining rather than destroying wildlife populations.

The FHWA study is an important step in the protection and preservation of wildlife and represents a dramatic departure from the traditional exploitation and development of land at the expense of the environment.

## AID Continued

warm. Avoid movements and noise that will excite the animal.

④ Get medical attention. Call a veterinarian or an animal clinic to make sure the animal can get immediate treatment. If you can't find a veterinarian, call the local humane society, the police department, or the telephone operator for help. If the animal is severely injured and veterinary aid is not immediately available, the most humane act may be to have the animal destroyed. Most states permit police officers to destroy injured animals when in the opinion of the officer and two witnesses the animal is beyond recovery.

All injured animals should be observed by a veterinarian as soon as possible.

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## Legislative Roundup

*HSUS considers the following bills of interest and merit in meeting most aspects of the problems at which they are directed.*

### Trapping

S. 1637, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and H.R. 8065, Rep. Glenn Anderson (D-Calif.)—to require the Secretary of Interior to prohibit the use, on public lands, of any trap, net, snare, or other device that does not painlessly capture or immediately kill its victim; to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any trap that does not painlessly capture or immediately kill its victim.

*Senate Committee on Commerce, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. House hearings may be held in late June or in July.*

### Zoo Accreditation

S. 2774, Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) and H.R. 12047, Rep. William Whitehurst (R-Va.) revised companion bills—to establish a National Zoological Park and Aquarium Corporation to set standards for the voluntary accreditation of zoos and aquariums and to provide technical assistance, loans, and grants to such facilities for modernization, research, and training of professional staff.

*House Committee on House Administration, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. House hearings may be held in July.*

### Animals in Air Transit

S. 399, Sen. Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.) and H.R. 1264, Rep. Whitehurst—to regulate terminal facilities, including airports, used by common carriers licensed under the Animal Welfare Act, and to amend the Animal Welfare Act to include birds in pet stores and zoos.

*Senate Committee on Commerce, House Committee on Agriculture.*

## Whales

S.J.R. 184, Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.)—to direct the Secretaries of State and Commerce to determine and report to the Congress on action which might be taken to obtain Japanese and Russian compliance with international conservation measures for the protection of whales and other marine mammals.

*Senate Committee on Commerce.*

### Animal Shipments

H.R. 14075, Rep. Warren Rose (D-N.C.)—to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue regulations prohibiting the interstate shipment of dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, and birds by C.O.D.

*House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.*

### Research Methods

H.C.R. 40, Rep. William Whitehurst (R-Va.)—to require the federal government to take appropriate steps to determine if new research methods can be developed to complement or eliminate current methods involving the direct or indirect use of animals.

*House Committee on Science and Astronautics.*

### Importation Prohibitions

H.R. 10755, Rep. William Gunter (D-Fla.)—to prohibit the importation into the United States of meat or meat products from livestock slaughtered or handled in connection with slaughter by other than humane methods.

*House Committee on Agriculture.*

**News of The Humane Society of the United States is published six times a year. HSUS headquarters is at 1604 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.**

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**TRAVEL WITH YOUR PET, Paul Weideger and Geraldine Thorsten (Simon & Schuster, \$7.95)**

As a columnist, I have received hundreds of letters and cards over the years asking about traveling with pets—and here are all the answers in one book. This volume belongs in the kit of every traveling pet owner and on the shelf of every humane society and veterinarian. It tells all—really all: where you can travel (here and abroad), under what circumstances; it tells about each airline and their cooperativeness or lack thereof, and gives all kinds of tips and ideas. It is delightfully written, to boot, and has nice cartoon illustrations. Full of invaluable data. Despite its most pleasing aspect, this is a reference volume. You need it, and lots of people you know do, too.

**Roger Caras**

*Roger Caras, a vice president of HSUS, is a nationally known naturalist who has had 25 books published, mostly on wildlife. He appears monthly on the "Today" show and broadcasts "Pets and Wildlife" on CBS radio.*

**CALL OF THE WILD, M. Gartler and M. Benditt (A selection from The Phoenix Reading Series, Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$92, School price on request.)**

Blending humane education into a major school curriculum area is an ideal way to help students shape a positive attitude about animals, especially if the curriculum area is reading. Such material has been scarce on the national scene.

Prentice-Hall, Inc., has recently published a superb reading program, The Phoenix Reading Series, which deals with contemporary topics of high interest to its targeted readership of intermediate grade students. Each book is called a Photo Reader and is filled with eye-catching photos taken especially for the story.

One book from the series, CALL OF THE WILD, is so beautifully done, it could be used alone as a nucleus of a humane education program focusing on the problems of wild animals.

The book follows the illustrated story of why 20 white rhinos were shipped from Africa to the San Diego Zoo for their care and preservation. The problem of the endangered rhinos is traced back to the "kill for sport" attitude of man that has generated extensive problems for wildlife.

Young readers are made aware that thousands of giraffes have been killed just for their tails. The tails are used to make brooms. As they view a picture of an elephant herd they read, "Everybody loves the elephant. But love may not be enough to keep the elephant alive if he has long tusks. The longer his tusks, the shorter his life may be."

The interpretive text above a most relaxed scene showing a lion drinking from a pool of water reads, "Can you imagine anyone who would rather see the head of this lion hanging on a wall than looking down into a pool of water?"

These examples are typical of the fine, attitude-forming text that is included throughout the 64-page book. It is hard to imagine any young reader finishing this book who would not be able to feel an inward, sincere sympathy for the wild animals of the world that have been exploited and destroyed for nothing other than the selfish motives of man.

**John J. Dommers**

*John J. Dommers is education director of the HSUS New England Regional Office and director of the new HSUS Norma Terris Humane Education Center at East Haddam, Conn.*

**WILD BURRO RESCUE, Robert Franklin Leslie (Golden Gate Junior Book, Children's Press, \$4.33)**

Among the hardy inhabitants of the harsh, arid wastelands of the Southwest, perhaps the most appealing is the wild burro. Feral descendants of pack animals trusted and treasured by the Spanish Conquistadores of the 16th century and the gold seekers of the last century, the wild donkeys of today are being routinely slaughtered and maimed by the government and private citizens alike.

WILD BURRO RESCUE is the delightful true-life story of a young school teacher named Robert Leslie who, in the face of overwhelming odds, undertook a one-man crusade to help the burros of the Death Valley region. Learning the basics of veterinary medicine and obtaining the necessary equipment and medicines, the young "Donkey Doctor" hiked into remote desert areas where the burros ranged. There, in the face of weather and other hazards that would make most others give up, he was able to save dozens of seriously wounded and barbarously maimed burros.

**Michael D. Smith**

*Michael D. Smith is field representative of the HSUS West Coast Regional Office.*

**WHAT IS THE GRAND DESIGN?, Peter Briggs (David McKay, \$5.95)**

Pulling it all together is not an easy task, nor a small ambition. Man, geology, evolution, the past, the present, the future—all that gets a little tight in 209 pages. WHAT IS THE GRAND DESIGN? may not answer every question you and the philosophers have pondered on these thousands of years but it is a pleasant journey in that direction. It is a nice book. It is an interesting book, and it is worth reading and giving. Everything from armadillo armor to the domestication of animals gets looked at and thought about. Peter Briggs is a popular kind of writer and a good one. I am sure he is a pleasant man, for this is a pleasant book. It does not lack ideas. Treat yourself.

**Roger Caras**

**NOW YOU KNOW ABOUT ANIMALS, a multi-sensory teaching program (Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, \$49.50 to schools and libraries)**

Preschool and elementary teachers, as well as librarians, who are planning or are engaged in a humane education program will find that this contemporary teaching program brings the animal kingdom to life in an exciting way for their students.

Through a combination of sight and sound materials, non-readers can listen to a child narrator read the text as they page through five illustrated full-color books. Developing readers, from my personal observation, are stimulated to read the easy-to-understand language, along with the soundtrack. When each book is completed, a child can flip over the cassette or record to hear enrichment material that develops the theme of each book in greater depth by means of a dialogue between an adult and a child. Animal sounds can also be heard.

The subject matter in the series includes where animals live, animal homes, animal coverings, how animals stay alive, and our responsibility to protect animals.

**John J. Dommers**

**CARE OF THE WILD, FEATHERED & FURRED: A GUIDE TO WILDLIFE HANDLING AND CARE, Mae Hickman and Maxine Guy (Unity Press, \$3.95)**

This is not a definitive treatise on wildlife care; however, it is one of the most comprehensive and readable books on the subject. The authors provide detailed information on techniques for handling, feeding, and treating orphaned and injured wildlife.

Unlike similar publications that are encumbered by the author's personal experiences, Hickman and Guy used the expertise gained as volunteers for the Fairfax County (Va.) Humane Society to develop a concise handbook for wildlife rescuers.

Artist David Haskins, in his first book venture, provides impressive

illustrations to supplement the text. A food substitution chart is worth the price of the entire book.

CARE OF THE WILD, FEATHERED & FURRED should be required reading for everyone with an interest in wildlife and for every local humane society volunteer or official.

**Guy R. Hodge**

*Guy R. Hodge is HSUS director of legislation and information.*

**OKAVANGO ADVENTURE, Jeremy Mallinson (W. W. Norton & Company, \$6.95)**

OKAVANGO ADVENTURE is an account of the author's adventures in southern Africa on an animal-collecting expedition. Its major focus centers on the treasure chest of wildlife he found in the little known Okavango region of Botswana. Delightfully written, the book is replete with refreshing, amusing, and informative episodes about the actions of wildlife in natural habitat and the author's often unsuccessful attempts to capture various species.

The larger question arises, of course: can one justify the taking of animals to spend their lives in zoological parks and are animal-collecting expeditions strictly for profit?

Mallinson answers these questions well. He argues, firstly, that if any species is to benefit from captivity, it must be represented in sufficient numbers to provide viable breeding units. Zoos and other establishments could almost become self-supporting by captive breeding and good, humane management. This, in turn, would stop the continuing drain on increasingly depleted wild populations.

From a profit point of view, the author's African journey was a disaster. He found it impossible, upon his return to England, to regard any animal he had so carefully, patiently, and humanely captured as a piece of merchandise to be sold to the highest bidder. Instead, he would send none of his animals anywhere without being certain it would go to a sympathetic establishment.

Many incidents in the book reflect Mallinson's empathy with animals and his strong interest in animal conservation. His dedication to animal conservation comes out strongly in a chapter where there is a lengthy discussion of the systematic and irreplaceable destruction of African fauna by greedy, profiteering safari firms.

**Patrick B. Parkes**

*Patrick B. Parkes is executive vice president (East Coast) of HSUS.*

**THE ECOLOGY OF STRAY DOGS: A STUDY OF FREE-RANGING URBAN ANIMALS, Alan Beck (York Press, \$9.50)**

Students of animal behavior apparently consider their pursuits to be worth almost any discomfort. Alan Beck endured the suspicions of residents, biting animals, and inclement weather to complete the first authoritative study on the habits, incidence, origins, and distribution of free-ranging dogs in the urban city.

Beck's landmark study provides insights into both the environmental and humane problems associated with unrestrained dogs. Beck established that free-ranging dogs are closely correlated with high density, low income areas. The home range of feral animals observed by Beck never exceeded .6 square miles, and owned dogs confined their activities to within .2 square miles.

Beck found that feral dogs frequently live in groups and that their scavenger activities create reservoirs of food for rats. Moreover, Beck found that mortalities among free-ranging dogs approached one-fourth of the entire population in a year. The mean age of the dead dogs encountered by Beck was only 2.3 years for males and 2.6 years for females. He concluded that death comes to free-ranging urban dogs through disease, automobiles, euthanasia by animal control authorities, and cruelty.

THE ECOLOGY OF STRAY DOGS is an essential guide for municipal agencies and humane societies engaged in animal control work.

**Guy R. Hodge**

**MOVIES** *Continued*  
intend to allow them to make money from cruelty to animals."

Continued Morse: "It is no longer possible for humanitarians to adhere to the long-accepted belief that there is a code to protect animals in the making of motion pictures. Pictures in which there have been animal abuse, injury, or death no longer have the strength of a production code to have such scenes deleted from the final film footage."

One of the common cruelties practiced on animals during film production is the use of the "Running W." This consists of hobbles attached to the horse's front legs and cables connected to a stake driven into the ground. When the horse runs the length of the cable, it is tripped.

"When 1,200 pounds of horse-flesh go smashing to the ground, something has to give, and it's seldom the ground," Morse said. "The least the horse can suffer is shock, bruises, and extreme fright. Broken bones and a bullet are likelier."

The only way a viewer can tell that the Running W has been used is to watch to see which way the horse falls, Morse said. If the horse falls on its shoulder, it is probably a trained stunt horse. If it falls head over heels in a somersault, it has been tripped.

\*Directors with little or no commitment to the humane treatment of animals prefer the Running W, because stunt horses are expensive. The trend to make films abroad, there both costs and standards of animal treatment are lower, has made the situation even worse.

Cleveland *Plain Dealer* film critic Emerson Batdorff commented on this problem in a March 31 column, saying: "Most westerns, where the chances of animal slaughter and maiming are greatest, are made in foreign lands in which the national sport is sticking darts in a bull. When it is sufficiently hurt, it is run through with a sword as thousands of spectators cheer. You aren't going to get much help from the law there."

## Animal Control Tops Cities' Complaints

The nation's mayors and city councilmen get more complaints about animal control problems than about anything else, according to a recent survey conducted by the National League of Cities.

The survey results, printed below, were based on the responses of 519 mayors and 512 city councilmen of communities of all sizes from all parts of the nation.

HSUS suggests that humanitarians use this information to convince their own municipal officials that animal control is of highest importance to their constituents. HSUS will be glad to supply literature and assistance to any community interested in improving its animal control program.

WHAT DO CITIZENS FREQUENTLY COMPLAIN ABOUT? (Percentages of Mentions)			
Rank	Complaint	Mayors	Councilmen
1	Dog and other pet control problems	60.7	44.3
2	Traffic control (stop signs & lights, parking)	40.7	53.5
3	Rezoning problems	30.1	46.3
4	Potholes in streets	30.6	32.4
5	Tax rates	22.0	26.0
6	Sewer service	23.1	19.3
7	Cleanliness of streets, neighborhoods	18.5	19.7
8	Crime	17.0	14.5
9	Housing	15.4	14.3
10	Other	14.1	15.6
11	Water service	10.6	5.9
12	Drugs	6.2	4.3
13	Health care	3.3	2.1
14	Fire protection	2.9	1.4

### New Rodeo Handout

HSUS has printed a rodeo handout for use by organizations and individuals protesting rodeos in their communities. It can be used as a mail flier, a street handout, or a poster. Stamp your organization's name on the bottom of it. 50¢/1.

## HSUS Spurs Hill Action

The HSUS Special Report on Abuses in the Pet Industry, issued earlier this year, has brought Congressional action on one aspect of the problem.

Rep. Warren Rose (D-N. C.) introduced a bill (H.R. 14075) that would direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit the use of C.O.D. shipments of dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, and birds. Congressman Rose's office said the bill was drafted after the Congressman learned from the HSUS report that animals often die in return shipment when a C.O.D. delivery is refused.

The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

### HSUS Annuity Plan

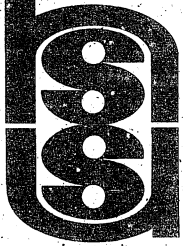
The HSUS Annuity Plan offers a fixed annuity, payable for life that is particularly beneficial to people in upper age brackets. Under the plan, the investor transfers a sum to HSUS, the major portion of which will be used for philanthropic work. In addition, the donor will receive quarterly payments of a predetermined amount for his lifetime.

For further information, write: HSUS ANNUITY, 1604 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

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cations & films

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The Humane Society of the United States

**NEW LITERATURE LIST—HSUS has just published a new list of its literature and films, which supersedes all previous lists. Send for your copy today. With the publication of the new list, HSUS now requires advance payment for all orders of literature or films.**

### Registration for 1974 HSUS Annual Conference

Mail to: HSUS, 1604 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Please register \_\_\_\_\_ persons in the following name for the 1974 HSUS Annual Conference.

(Name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Address) \_\_\_\_\_

(City) \_\_\_\_\_ (State) \_\_\_\_\_ (Zip) \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose a check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$30 per person. (Registration fee includes two luncheons, Saturday banquet.)  
(Make check payable to HSUS)

Note: Chicago area residents may register for \$5, which excludes luncheons and banquet.

Please reserve the accommodations checked below:

\_\_\_\_\_ Single room (one person) @ \$21 \_\_\_\_\_ Double room (two persons) @ \$26 \_\_\_\_\_ Twin room (two persons) @ \$26

Please Note: Hotel reservations will be held only until 6 p.m. unless guaranteed. All hotel reservations must be made through HSUS by Oct. 1. **Hotel bills are to be paid to hotel upon check-out.**

Date of arrival \_\_\_\_\_ Date of departure \_\_\_\_\_

## CONFERENCE *Continued*

the tour and other details of the program.

Special emphasis will be placed on humane education developments, particularly those discussed in the recent HSUS Special Report on Teaching Children to be Kind. Two general sessions will concentrate on education, one being "A Dialogue with Young People" and another entitled "Helping Children's Senses Make Sense Outdoors."

Workshops on humane education include "Review and Demonstration of Contemporary Humane Education Materials," "The Use of Animals with Exceptional Children," and "A Curriculum Integrated Approach to Humane Education."

Other workshops will be on euthanasia, countering the pet population explosion, the effective use of volunteers, achieving trapping reforms, shelter operation, euthanasia methods, abuses in the pet industry, and using photography for investigative work.

Further program details will be announced in the July News.

The Drake Oakbrook is 20 minutes by limousine or taxi from O'Hare Airport and 30 minutes from downtown Chicago.

You are urged to mail your conference registration as soon as possible. A registration form is printed below for your convenience.

# Pressman Criticizes New Las Vegas Zoo

HSUS zoo expert Sue Pressman investigated the 4-month-old Las Vegas Zoo this spring and concluded that it is a model of obsolescence.

Calling the zoo "stymied and stagnant," Mrs. Pressman said the zoo must have professional zoo management and a master plan before it can achieve satisfactory standards.

The zoo layout is a "hodge podge" with absolutely no educational objectives, she said.

The blame for the zoo cannot be placed on the zoo director because he was pressured into taking the position, Mrs. Pressman said. Acting Zoo Director David Langdon agreed with the bulk of her criticism, saying he neither had the desire nor the qualifications to be the zoo director or to formulate a master plan.

The Clark County (Nev.) Humane Society, under the leadership of Mrs. Barbara Scarantino, has been actively working to improve the fledgling zoo.



**HSUS zoo expert Sue Pressman (second from left) talks with Acting Director David Langdon during an investigation of the fledgling Las Vegas Zoo. Mrs. Pressman's investigation, which concluded that the 4-month-old zoo is already obsolete, was encouraged by Mrs. Barbara Scarantino (left), president of the Clark County (Nev.) Humane Society.**

## *Animals and Your Will*

The needs of animals will continue long after you are gone. Have you made provision in your will for sharing your worldly goods with them?

HSUS has an informative brochure on how to write wills and how to select charitable beneficiaries. For a free copy, write WILLS, Humane Society of the U.S., 1604 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C.



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